

The Fresno Weekly Republican

VOL. XXI.

FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897.

NO. 36.

THE LEADERS OF LABOR

Adjourn Without Taking Decisive Action.

SOME SENSATIONAL SPEECHES

A Labor Congress to Be Held in Chicago if the Strike is Not Settled in Three Weeks.

St. Louis, August 31.—The conference of labor leaders, which has been in session here two days, finished its work this evening. The meeting was productive of several sensational speeches and many resolutions, yet no decisive action was taken in the principal matter for which the gathering was summoned, the abolition of government by injunction.

Delegates to the convention were slow in assembling this morning, the resolutions committee not being ready to report, although continuous in session since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 10 o'clock, however, the committee filed their report and the report was read. Action on it was taken before the convention, a dozen classes clapped for recognition. The debate was finally limited to five minutes.

The time was subsequently extended to ten minutes, and after a prolonged debate and the offering of many amendments to the platform, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The delegates were eager for work and the afternoon session was set in motion promptly at 3 o'clock. After considerable talk Mr. Williams of St. Louis endeavored to have the labor convention provide for the platform held in Chicago. It was decided that the union should remain as intended in the platform, and the labor congress will be held in Chicago on Monday, September 27th.

Mr. Webster of St. Louis wanted to know if these "milk and water regulations" disposed of the pertinent matter of government by injunction." He wanted congress to investigate this matter.

"Why," said Mr. Sovereign, "this convention has rejected a proposition looking to this very end. Even if congress did give us the rights we want, the world of the country would still have the right of injunction, and they could then throttle us. The convention should inform the world that if this matter is to be tested, the miners should break all injunctions."

Mr. Sovereign said he was willing to go to jail in support of his idea.

"It is time," said Mr. Sovereign fervently, "to bring the miners and courts face to face in this matter and force an issue. Fill up the jail with violators of injunctions and when the men who started this movement are incarcerated thousands of others who will be found to take their places. The labor congress can do nothing but nothing can be accomplished. Let us revere this government," shouted Mr. Sovereign. "Let us stand up and assert ourselves. Behind these injunctions stand Gatling guns and Winchester rifles, but we fear them not. Let us hold up the flag and tear down the courts. We stand for our dignity and we will have our liberty from this time on," shouted Mr. Sovereign.

The convention broke into wild cheering, which developed into a spontaneous call for Mr. Davis, who came from his seat and came directly to the platform. When he appeared, roared the miners. Dubs began a speech, which was interrupted at the end of nearly every sentence by cheering and hand clapping. He said:

"I believe the gravels of the industrial situation in this country is well understood. It is quite evident the delegates to this convention recognize the fact that civil liberty is dead in America. I have said and say again, for the last time, I have appealed to the courts for justice and shall appeal to them no more. The American Railway Union expanded \$4,000 to have the question of civil rights tested in the supreme court of the United States, only to be told that they have no right that capital can be compelled to respect. To the supreme court again? No. We appeal to this convention and the country for an uprising of all the common people in every walk of life to beat back the courts and re-enforce the rights of the American people. Labor day is near. What shall we do? I predict, my friends, that we will see the extraordinary spectacle of enslaved labor rattling its chains and dancing to the music. Labor is the cheapest commodity on God's earth, and yet there are those who would have it at a lower price. The united voice of labor has been raised against the appointment of Mr. Powderly in a federal position, and notice that he was proposed to put into the place. (Mingled cheers and hisses.)

"From justice of the peace to justice of the supreme court of the United States, all the judicial powers of the United States are directed against the laborer. All the organized sources of society are against the laborer, and if labor expects emancipation labor itself must die."

"The time has not quite come to incite the population," said Mr. Dubs, shaking his fist vehemently. "I serve notice on the picturist element of this country that we are on the eve of another meeting in Chicago which will be attended by all branches of labor. That convention will take up these same questions and will institute agitation and keep it going until the public conscience and the public heart is aroused. Then will come such an uprising as the world has never seen."

"The time will come to incite this populace. When that time comes, you can depend on me. I will stand in the rear and ask you to go ahead. I will be in front and say to you, 'Come on.'

"I shrink from this abomination," said Mrs. Dubs grandly impressively, "but if it is necessary to preserve liberty and our rights—in that event I will shed the last drop of blood that courses through my veins."

"The people are ripe for a great change. All they lack is direction and leadership. Let this conference supply it. Let this conference set the pace. Announce to the world that it will temporarily adjourn for three weeks to re-new preparations. Ask every man to pledge himself to be there; come if you have to walk; no one has a right to plead poverty."

Kurds and Armenians Fighting. Loxon, September 1.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Tabriz confirms the news of the heavy fighting between the Kurds and Armenians on the frontier. The number of the cavalry of the Kurds was killed according to report, and his non return, extremely estimated at from 300 to 600 killed and wounded. The Armenians claim to have lost only twenty.

SANTA CLARA'S PROTEST.

Her Officers Appear Before the State Equalizers.

SACRAMENTO, August 31.—L. A. Spitzer, assessor of Santa Clara county, appeared before the State Board of Equalization this afternoon to show cause why the assessment made by him should not be raised. He was accompanied by Elmer Kea, chairman of the county Board of Supervisors, and Supervisors Samuel Ayer, Paul Austin and John Roll.

The board had cited the county because there had been a falling off from last year's assessment of \$675,000.

The proceedings opened by the reading of an application for a reduction of 20 per cent in the assessment of Santa Clara.

Mr. Austin compared the number of transfers of real estate during the progressive period in the history of the county with the transfers of late years. Comparison showed that there had been a tremendous falling off in real estate sales.

NEW HOTEL FOR SKAGUAY.

The Old Bark Shirley to Be Pressed Into Service.

SPRINGFIELD, August 31.—The old bark Shirley, built at Melford, Mass., in 1890, and known in every port in the United States, will be towed to Skagway and converted into a hotel and storehouse with accommodations for 400 lodgers. An anchor will be taken up 300 feet from the shore, and a steam launch will be provided for the transportation of lodgers to and from the shore. The Shirley will have here Saturday with 400 tons of coal, 200,000 feet of lumber and 100 head of cattle.

John D. Tallant in Chicago.

OCTOBER, August 31.—Banker John D. Tallant of San Francisco, who became insane on a train August 22d while en route to New York, was placed at the psychiatric station at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, for treatment, called at the police station today in company with Brooks Wright, his son-in-law, and received his property, which had been taken in charge by the police. Mr. Tallant has entirely recovered from his mental derangement and will leave for New York in a few days. From there he will proceed to Dresden, where he will join his family.

LAST "PAPER MAIL."

WILL BE FORWARDED TO KLODYE SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Letters Will Be Carried to the Room Country Once a Month Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The first letter mail to be dispatched from this country to the Klondyke region under the new reciprocal arrangement with Canada, effected by establishing an international exchange between Dyea and Dawson City, will be forwarded from Seattle by a steamer leaving there September 11th. From that time forward letter mail will go over the new service regularly once a month. The last opportunity to send newspapers and reading matter generally into the gold region will next spring be left unafforded by a "paper mail," the last of the season, which will be forwarded by steamer, leaving San Francisco September fifth.

Unofficial advice has reached the postoffice department that the British government is contemplating the establishment of another postal route into the Klondyke region from the coast, to be almost wholly within their territory.

The entrance from the coast is to be effected, according to the new plan, by means of the Yukon river, which runs on the United States side of the border.

M. Malvinas, at Washington, has to-day discharged the rule on them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt for attempting to march at McGowen last week.

RIVERS FILLING UP.

Meeting of the State Anti-Debris Association.

SACRAMENTO, August 31.—The executive committee of the State Anti-Debris Association held its regular monthly meeting this morning. The reports of Manager W. T. Phillips and watchmen under his charge were received. Samples were submitted showing that in some places stone stonewalls, in addition to the timber and matter carried in suspension, were transported by the action of the water used in filling into the main river channels. It was reported that one mine alone 500 cubic yards of this material were deposited in the river each day. The mines reported on were referred to the attorney of the association to commence proper legal proceedings.

It appears from actual measurements

taken that the fill at Marysville in the river has increased to a depth of a foot

within the past two years, gradually receding upwards, showing the necessity for retaining the material in

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Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

1,200 copies, 10¢ each, and 25¢ per dozen.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.

Circulation.—The Most News.

Taxes of subscription.

Weekly Republican, six months, by mail, \$2.50.

Daily Republican, one year by mail, \$4.00.

Daily Republican, six months by mail, \$3.00.

A BLIND CALAMITY.

The local free trade paper keeps up its calamity wail and insists there is not

only no advance in wages but that the

mills are not opening and industry is

not reviving. In so doing it denies

point blank the truth of the reports

made by both Bradstreet's and Dun's

financial review, which only a few

months ago it commended for their

truthfulness and accuracy. These re-

views then truthfully stated that busi-

ness and industry were at a standstill,

as they are now truthfully reporting the

remarkable changes for the better which

have since occurred.

Dun & Company in their report of

yesterday sum up the situation as fol-

lows:

Speculative markets have their turns

of reaction, but business has gone this

season, gaining with a steadiness

which is most gratifying. The start-

ing of works, increase in hand em-

ployed, advances in prices, and in

prices of products and the heavy more-

ments speculative influences have to bow.

The week's dispatches mention sixteen

iron works which have started against

one closing, fifteen woolen works start-

ing and so in many other branches,

while many are preparing to resume,

and some have increased wages.

While these things continue—with

grain rising and going abroad in enormous

quantities—money markets

for confidence and speculative

markets for strength are in conflict

and contradictory, as is usual at such a

time, but it is noteworthy that none of

them indicate anything less than an

ample supply of the great staples.

The wool market reflects in greater

and further advances in some grades,

the heavy buying of woolens

which has set many mills to work night

and day and caused makers of many

grades to withdraw entirely from the

market.

If there is any better authority than

these financial reports we do not know

where to find it. They are provided

with the most reliable sources of infor-

mation and are published for the infor-

mation of business men whose interests

require absolutely correct knowledge of

the situation. It is an indisputable

fact that the success of any financial

review depends entirely upon its reli-

ability.

The starting of sixteen iron works

against one closing, the starting of fif-

teen woolen mills and none reported as

closing, with increased wages in some

instances, and the continued high

prices of farm products, is certainly a

good enough record for one week, with

absolutely nothing to offset it excepting

the continuation of the coal strike.

But the free trade paper is not satis-

fied with the reports which it formerly

commended. It wants specific instances

of increased wages. These it can find

in the telegraphic reports of many days

during the past few weeks, including the

rates in woolen mills, iron works,

the sugar beet industry does not ad-

mit of high lauria. The factory must

be given a certain amount of time to

pay off its debts.

And, again, he says:

Then, qualities of character has

had to people to understand that

they should at least controlled if not

by the state.

The tendency all over

the empire is toward state and city

ownership of all kinds of transportation

facilities, as well as of telegraphs, tele-

phones and other means of communica-

tion.

And when the people of this country

understand the railroad situation and

the facts pertaining to it, they will in-

sist upon government control, at least,

and the shaking off of the incubus of

private control which they have

borne so long and so patiently. In con-

clusion, the words of Judge Dillon, of

the United States circuit court, will

leave food for thought with the reader.

He says: "The railroads in the hands

of the court—and in the circuit there

are eight or ten—have all been run

with less expense, and have made more

money, than when they were operated

by the companies."

Our contemporary reluctantly admits

that the workingman, the man who does

the real work, is not benefited by the

tariff.—*The Expositor*.

It this refers to the Americans, nothing

of the kind was admitted. This pa-

per said that advanced wages will be en-

canced with difficulty in lines of work

like grape picking, which are practically

monopolized by Chinese and Japanese labo-

rers, but there is every reason to be-

lieve that intelligent white labor

will secure an advance over the wages

which have generally been paid during

the past three or four years. Many im-

portant advances of wages are, in fact,

already reported, and in nearly every

instance the scale has gone back to

where it was previous to Cleveland's ad-

ministration. Some employers have

been successful in maintaining the wages dur-

ing recent times that were paid during

previous years of prosperity, but many

were forced to make reductions, and it

is a reasonable expectation that in a

majority of industries the old rates will

be restored as soon as business gets

fairly upon its feet again. The greatly

improved conditions already prevailing

and the advances already made justify

such an expectation. Labor, like every

other commodity, is very largely affected

by supply and demand and the increased

demand caused by renewed industrial

activity cannot fail to have its natural

result. There will be more work to do,

and intelligent American labor will not

fail to get a share of the prosperity. The

advances already made justify the expec-

tation that it will be necessary to carry

on the production of which it will necessar-

ily take an important part.

How very different are the customs of

our own beloved and highly civilized

land from those of Barroso, where,

among the head hunters, a man is not

permitted to offer marriage to

a woman of his own tribe or that of any

body else, but may do so with good as-

surance of success, if he can bring her a

nice, fat bank account. Civilization is a

great thing.

This Chicago man who is in hoc on

eight charges of bigamy will probably

plead poverty in extenuation. It takes

a man of considerable means to put up

the fees for eight divorces.

The political jobbers will get their

fingers searched if they undertake to

disorganize the fire department.

It is highly edifying to hear candi-

dates for places under the Sibley com-

bines discussing the question as whether

the job is worth the effort of getting them

back in.

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A GIRL IN SLAVERY

Story of Cruelty Comes From Madera.

WAS SPIKED AWAY TO FRESNO

Because the Sheriff Was Investigating—The Unfortunate Girl Located Last Night.

From Saturday's *Bulletin*.

A story of a young girl leading a life of slavery on a vineyard comes from Madera, and it appears to us founded on fact, learning that the attention of the authorities had been called to the case, the person who kept the child in bondage spirited her away to Fresno and hired her out in the country, thinking that the officials could not find her there. Last night a Republican reporter located her, however, at the home of E. D. Merriam, northeast of town.

The *Chronicle* yesterday contained the following dispatch from Madera concerning the case:

About four years ago there came to this country from Rock Ferry, England, a Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Stubbs. With them was a little girl, daughter of one of their English neighbors, named Emma Davis. The Stubbs purchased of Colonel E. H. Cox one of the finest vineyards in the county, which they named Cheshire vineyard. It is situated about two miles from Madera.

Since the Stubbs took possession of this property little Emma Davis has been practically enslaved. She has scarcely been allowed to go off the premises, and has been compelled to work in the vineyard by the sign of man hired from the public highways. She has never seen the inside of a school house, neither has she received education of any kind other than that being in the Cheshire vineyard.

Her parents in distant England have endeavored to communicate with her, and word has come to us that the girl has not been allowed to reply. Some time ago the British consul interested himself in the matter at the request of the Marquis of Salisbury, and the sheriff of the county was appealed to with instructions to interview the girl and ascertain if she desired to return to England.

The Stubbs had already, in response to a letter from the British consul, refused to surrender the custody of the girl. Today the sheriff, accompanied by his district attorney, went to the home of Stubbs for the purpose of taking Emma Davis, and bringing her to San Francisco, to be from there returned to her English home.

Neither Mrs. Stubbs nor the girl was there. Stubbs said that the girl was in Fresno, but would not, even under threats from the sheriff, disclose her whereabouts, but pleaded ignorance as to that important fact. Stubbs was very much excited when questioned by the officers. It was subsequently learned on what is considered good authority that Mrs. Stubbs took the girl to Fresno, found employment at a restaurant, and office, and that she is now working for a married couple somewhere around Fresno.

Emma Davis is now about 15 years of age, and is said to be ordinarily bright for one having no better advantages than those accorded her by the Stubbses. The sheriff is now determined upon finding her and returning her to her home if she desires to go.

In addition to the dispatch the *Chronicle* publishes the following:

For some time past the officers of the California Society for the prevention of cruelty to children have been endeavoring to secure permission for her parents to take the girl Emma Davis. The British Consul General in this city, Warburton, asked the aid of the society to secure the girl for her parents. They reside in England, and have not heard from her since she left them, four years ago.

According to information received by Consul Warburton, they allowed their daughter to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs to this coast, on the understanding that she was to receive a good education. It was agreed that the girl should be sent to England, and confirmed the room was given by Consul Warburton. Francis A. Fox, an attorney of Fresno, became interested in the case, and volunteered his services to secure the girl.

The man demanded the return of the child, but the Stubbs refused to give her up. Then the sheriff of Madera county was appealed to, but the absence of any legal guardian, he was powerless to act. He reported back that the child was compelled to do a laborer's work in the Stubbs vineyard, and confirmed the room was given by Consul Warburton. Francis A. Fox, an attorney of Fresno, became interested in the case, and volunteered his services to secure the girl.

THE GIRL FOUND.

Located Last Night by a "Republican" Reporter.

Last night a Republican reporter succeeded in locating the girl. She is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Merriam, two miles southeast of town, and she has indeed found friends in them. They will see to it, if no one else will, that the unfortunate girl shall not return again to the life of bondage to which Mrs. Stubbs subjected her on the Madera vineyard.

Mr. and Mrs. Merriam are an elderly couple, without children, and they are taking a deep interest in the case of the child that has come under their care. Mr. Merriam is a prosperous vineyardist, and he is able to provide for the temporal wants of the girl.

To his friends the girl had already told the story of her life, but they had not been aware of the fact that the authorities were also interesting themselves in Miss Davis' welfare before being informed that such was the case by the newspaper man. They had themselves been thinking of taking steps to free the child from the control of Mrs. Stubbs.

Mr. Merriam went to the Salvation Army employment agency three weeks ago to hire a girl for housework, his wife not being well and company being expected from San Francisco.

A week later Mrs. Stubbs came to him and said she had a girl for housework, and was indeed disappointed that she was 17 years of age and fully able to perform all kinds of housework. "She has done the work in a family of six," Mrs. Stubbs explained.

Mr. and Mrs. Merriam wanted a competent servant, and as soon as they took the girl to their home they learned that she knew practically nothing about the duties of the house and the household. At first they were much displeased. But then they learned the history of the girl's life, and instead of discharging her they determined that they would

help her and rescue her from Mrs. Stubbs' power.

Mr. Merriam has set about to teach the girl, and stated last night that she was learning very rapidly, being very willing and naturally bright. Yesterday the girl succeeded in frying a chicken without any help.

"We were very much worked up," said Mr. Merriam to the reporter, "when we learned what a life of abuse this child has been subjected to. While Mrs. Stubbs stated that her adopted daughter was 17 years of age, we do not think she is more than fourteen. She does not know her own age, and cannot tell the time by the clock. She is stunted in growth both in mind and body. She never had any school, and her only instruction was that of learning to perform hard work of a man in the house which was cruel to one of her years.

Mrs. Stubbs hired the girl to us at \$10 a month, and I was to give the woman the money. But under the circumstances I shall not do this, but shall give it to the girl herself. It did appear to me that Mrs. Stubbs was very anxious to get rid of the girl. The woman took my address, for the purpose, I supposed, writing to me. But there is now no weeks since the child came into our home, and her mother by adoption has not written a line in regard to her ward's welfare.

"Mrs. Stubbs, when the girl here with us, constantly supply of wearing apparel, and even that was of a very inferior character. The dress the girl has on now is one that Mrs. Stubbs had offered 5 cents a pound for his needles. Sullana without my reduction.

W. H. Garrett, one of the English

stockholders of the Batson estate, was granted a seat in the executive committee next to Colonel Tracyan. Subsequently Mr. Garrett reluctantly acknowledged his old chum's contention.

Assessor Vincent spoke, at the request of Mr. Gordon, to the measures proposed by the State Board of Equalization, which has threatened to raise the assessment of Fresno county.

Mr. Vincent said he is preparing three lists of property. The first includes business property in the city, the second residence property, the third colony lots and outside property.

Mr. Vincent continued that he did not want to depress the State Board of Equalization. As a high-priced lawyer proposed to show that many ranches, as far east as Riesel's and as far west as the end of Kearney Avenue are assessed to their full valuation. "The greatest portion of the production," said Mr. Vincent, "is along the alkali roads. To my way of thinking the only mistake the field assessors made was in not putting the assessment low enough. We have a decrease this year of \$1,200,000 on the assessment. We must explain why we are doing this. I have arranged to have Messrs. T. C. White, Alex Gordan, and W. J. Hutchinson go to with the state legislature.

Supervisor Manley was asked to express his views on the subject. He said that the matter had not been brought officially before the board so far as was concerned, as far as concerned. So far as he understood, from informal talk with members of the Board of Supervisors, they are favorable to the plan of Mr. Vincent.

Mr. Vincent was excused on a plea of urgent official business and on motion of the chair appointed T. O. White, Alex Gordan, and W. J. Hutchinson a committee of three to aid Mr. Vincent in presenting the proposed increase of assessment in the coming session.

Mr. Hutchinson called the attention of the committee to the steady depreciation of cultivable land in Fowler owing to the growth of Johnson grass.

Alex Gordan said that to his knowledge \$75,000 had been expended in the county in rearing this plant pest.

He moved that a committee of three, to be named by the chairman, be appointed to deal with the matter, with the special view of bringing the subject before the state legislative committee.

After a few suggestions by Chairman Gordan on the particular question, the committee adjourned.

Before Judge Vincent, T. O. White, Peter Dubroff and M. W. Parker; trial continued.

Before Judge Weeks, Department 2.

People, ex rel John Landers; vs. Sun Irrigation district; trial set for October 4th at 10 a.m.

J. D. Patterson vs. G. W. Garrett, signature of the trial of M. J. Lee; trial September 24th at 10 a.m.

W. J. Hayes vs. Silver Creek and Panache Land and Water Company; trial September 23d.

Alex McFann vs. the City of Fresno; trial September 20th.

G. W. Parlier vs. B. Williams; trial September 24th.

People vs. Thomas Gargie; order allowing defendant to withdraw plea of not guilty.

P. O. McMahon vs. N. Person; defendant withdrawn and ten days given to answer.

John Bray et al. vs. Jacob Bullock et al.; order changing name of defendant in complaint from Bullock to Bullock.

Henry Wolters et al. vs. Lena Rossi et al.; trial October 3rd.

People vs. Hiraku Schell; trial September 13th.

Fresno County vs. Jay Scott; trial September 23rd.

Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company vs. W. H. McKenzie, city trustee; trial September 20th.

United Trust, Lumber, vs. Anna Development Company et al.; judgment of foreclosure awarded plaintiff for \$65,630.

The Knights of Pythias elected Thomas J. Wilkins to the Chawcelor commander's chair vice J. L. Durst, resigned and gone to Klondyke.

The fruit crop is short in our valley, that is, not over vineyard, but most of them. The sun burns some vineyards, but there have been well protected by foliage.

Mr. J. F. Sloan has his butcher shop in running order and is supplying the trade with fresh meat.

What becomes of our hogs? You see any swine? Hol for parts out of your swine within six months. Egyptian corn is well, though not over vineyard, but most of them. The sun burns some vineyards, but there have been well protected by foliage.

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Charles Knowlton was brought up from Los Angeles by United States Marshal Oaks yesterday and lodged in the Fresno county jail to serve three months for obstructing justice of the mail. Besides this the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100. The offense was committed in Los Angeles.

The road east of Fowler is being cov-

ered with a good coating of talc to prevent the new grade being cut and worn by the heavy hauling to common men when teams bring their grain and fruits into Fowler to sell.

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Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

J. W. SHOOT, Editor and Manager.

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BRIDGE A STREET CROSSING.

The movement to have the Southern Pacific street crossings put in proper repair enroute to the REPUBLICAN the necessity of bridging one of the principal streets across that railroad, the traffic over which has grown to such proportions that it can no longer be safely or satisfactorily carried on without improved facilities.

There is delay, annoyance and danger at any of the principal crossings during the busy season, when crops are being marketed, and this can only be remedied by the building of a bridge nearly or quite the full width of the street and of sufficient length to cover all the present and prospective tracks of the railroad.

It is estimated that such a bridge can be substantially built of iron and wood at a cost of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, according to dimensions and character of material used. The cost should not stand in the way, nor should it be borne alone by the city. The Southern Pacific Company is equally interested and should bear a fair share of the cost. If the bridge were built on Tulare street, where it would best serve public convenience, the business of the company in moving its trains and handling its cars would be greatly facilitated. It should pay, and may properly for these advantages.

Public convenience and public safety demand the bridging of the Southern Pacific tracks, and there is no reason why the necessity should be longer ignored. The REPUBLICAN hopes that the Farmers' Club and other public organizations of Fresno will join with it in pushing this proposition to a successful issue.

Both the city authorities and the railroad officials should be impressed with the importance of acting promptly in a matter of such general interest without difficulty.

It is stated in a cable dispatch that Ambassador Hay is making a series of extended visits among the nobility and gentry in Scotland. The leaders of London society who made his acquaintance during the jubilee season have been eager to have the Ambassador as a guest, and more invitations to country houses have come to him than he could accept during a whole summer. Mr. Hay has already visited Lord Tweedmouth, is now the guest of Sir John Clark, and expects in a few days to visit the Earl of Erroll in Abersdeenshire. It is with regret that we express the fear that Mr. Hay's goose is cooked. No minister to the court of St. James from this country can hobnob with the aristocracy and remain in the good graces of his liberty-loving, nobility-hating countrymen. Recall Minister Lowell's case. He loved to associate with the effete British aristocrats, and was denounced from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Lincoln, who would also answer when an earl or a lord addressed him, and would even take his extended hand also became persona non grata at home. A similar fate was Bayard's, who was guilty of the same impudent conduct as the other two, and now Mr. Hay has "done gone and done it." It is to be hoped that some day we shall have an ambassador to England who will teach the titled folks their places. A man is needed who will make it a point to let the English know how little we think of their aristocracy, refuse their invitations to dinners and insist upon addressing the queen as Mrs. Guelph or some other of her numerous names. Such an ambassador would indeed be one this country might feel proud of.

The report that Vice President Hobart had secured the discharge of an Erie railroad employee because the latter objected to his passing through a gate admitting passengers from the waiting room to the train shed at Jersey City should be taken with a very large grain of salt. The story has it that Mr. Garret reported the gatekeeper to President Thomas of the railway company and asked that the employee be dismissed. The gatekeeper was discharged the next day, notwithstanding that he had faithfully served the company for five years and that the depot master and general superintendent interceded with President Thomas in his behalf. If the story is not made out of whole cloth, later details will probably put the matter in a different light. The probability is that the gatekeeper was innocent and that he lost his place by his own fault. While the majority of railroad employees are attentive and courteous to travelers, there are some who are gruff, rude and overbearing, and if Mr. Hobart, who was traveling as a private citizen, saw fit to report the man he did both the traveling public and company a service. No sensible person will believe that the Vice President had the man discharged because he did his duty, if he had him discharged at all.

Stockton is about to raise the issue as to whether the principal of the public schools shall be permitted to preach on Sunday. The question involved appears to be a simple one. If the principal neglects his work as a teacher for that of the preacher, he should be called down." If he does not, it is not easy to see any occasion for a disturbance. There is nothing necessarily wrong about preaching.

W. J. BAYARD says that prosperity has come in spite of Republican legislation. That is a pretty big admission in itself. It is not very long ago that Mr. Bryan and his followers declared that prosperity could not come by any possibility with Republicans in power. The prophet who is compelled to review his forecasts would evidently succeed better in some other line of business.

Fresno's southern neighbors are apparently unanimous in their intention to join in the Eastern exhibit enterprise. The Republicans hope that the project will be handled with the vigor which its merits warrant.

The State Board of Equalization will consider the assessment of San Francisco next Saturday and Ananias and Sappho will be outcome to the gentle men who will go to Sacramento to protest against an increase.

Governor Bunn having returned to his duties, it is safe to assume that the solemnity of the latter end of the summer season will soon be dispelled.

Kern County is now in evidence with a mining Eldorado which it terms the "Glistening Greenhorn." There are others.

MINERS' PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

The evidences of returning prosperity are so general that the most obstinate calamity can only attempt to belittle them. They cannot be denied. But there is still the coal strike, and to that the calamity contemporary clings like a shipwrecked mariner to a broken spar. In its issue of Tuesday it said on the subject:

"Will these coal miners get their share or any portion of the additional duty on coal? We do not believe that they will. Government by injunction will cheat them out of it, and the owner of the mine, the capitalist, will get it all. He will be 27 cents a ton richer on every ton taken out of his mine, thanks to Mr. Dingley and the Republican party. Labor will not be better off than it can be on the mine, instead of paying a bonus of 15 cents a ton at the hands of the government.

The contemporary blindly refuses to look into its own columns as well as its own office for the evidences of prosperity.

In the same issue in which this dark editorial conclusion is reached, under the head of "The Strike Ended," it prints the statement, emanating from Columbus, Ohio, that the miners had decided to accept a raise from \$1 to \$1.01 cents, leaving the final adjustment to be settled by arbitration. The result would be the opening of the mines and the return to work of the strikers at additional wages.

This news being correct, the granting of two-thirds of the demand of the strike, with the probability of the full demand being secured through arbitration, constitutes a decisive victory for the miners; a victory in which there will be a general feeling of satisfaction despite the character and antecedents of this class of labor. The American people believe in fair play, and that is something the coal miners have not had.

As to the tariff and the price of coal, the people of California have not forgotten that the reduction in duty by the Wilson bill brought no reduction in the price of coal to consumers. Its only result was a loss of badly needed revenue.

ELIMINATE POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

If the doctrine of the free coinage of silver by the United States is not to be taught in the Stanford University, it is fair to presume that the doctrine of gold monometallism is to be taught there.

The Victor Knitting Company of Coopersburg, New York, has advanced salaries to meet the demands of its employees, who had a reduction of 5 to 10 percent made some months ago should be restored.

The Hamilton woolen mills at South Haven, Mass., have started up a number of looms which have been idle since the shut-down of three years ago.

The capital of the Ashland, N.H., knitting Company has been increased to \$100,000.

The Port Jervis, N.Y., woolen mill has resumed business and will soon be in full operation.

The Milwaukee, Wis., Worsted Cloth Company has resumed operations in part.

At the factory of the Mountville Woolen Company, in Palmerston, near North Haven, Conn., business has increased rapidly until it was never better than now. This concern has orders for months ahead, and has advanced its wages, and will have a permanent gauge of 100 cents a ton and day to keep ahead of the business offering.

At the Quadra woollen mills not far from Putnam, Conn., there is a demand for help to fill the large amount of orders now pouring in. The factory will be run until 10 o'clock at night for a time. Reports indicate that all the mills in this part of the country will be busy.

The Anchor knitting mills of Whiteboro, N.Y., have installed new machinery in their plant.

The mill of Edward Milner & Co., Moseley, Conn., are running extra time every night in order to keep up with orders.

Work will be resumed in the mill of F. C. Chase, Webster, Mass., with new machinery, which will be put in at an early date.

The Columbiaville, Mich., woolen mill is running nearly all of its machinery, and will soon be running full time and operating its full capacity.

The Eddy woolen mill, Fall River, Mass., has begun operations after a four months' shutdown. About 300 hands are employed.

The Union mill of Grafton, Mass., which had been closed for about two years, are to open again.

In the entire page of paragraphs from which the above were taken there were just two shut-downs recorded, one on account of the factory being destroyed by fire and the other for two weeks' suspension to make necessary repairs.

This is the recent record of one American industry, and similar showings are made in other lines. It is not only ample evidence to every sane person that the wheels of industry are again in motion, but that the tendency is to resume the higher rates of wages which prevailed before the hard times.

The news comes from London that the Otar has decided upon the partial abolition of the exile to Siberia of criminals and the substitution thereof of confinement in large central prisons in Russia. It would not be safe to presume that the proposed change was prompted by mercy, for Nicholas has failed so far to inaugurate any administrative reforms that would prove of lasting benefit to his subjects. Those sanguine people who had such high hopes of him and who predicted, upon his accession to the throne, that he would institute a more enlightened regime must feel very satisfied as they regard the few years of his reign. He has already accepted the presidency of the university established by the Cosmopolitan magazine, and he is not likely to give up this excellent position for one in which he will be under the importation of the foreign article is increased by one-third.

And the fact remains undisputed and indisputable, that the consumers of California received no benefit from the reduction in duty on coal made by the Wilson bill. There was no corresponding reduction in the price of coal, and they were losers to the extent that the revenue was reduced by the lower duty.

This corporation of Brown University, when action compelled Professor E. Benjamin Andrews to resign the presidency of that alleged institution of learning because of his views in favor of the free coinage of silver, now asks that gentleman to withdraw his resignation. It is too late, however, to repair the mischief that has been done, and though Professor Andrews should go back to the university even his ability and talents would not avail to restore its prestige. The members of the corporation of Brown University have written themselves down as narrow-minded and intolerant and the institution is bound to suffer severely from their effort to repress freedom of thought and expression. As for Professor Andrews, he will probably have too much self-respect to return to the place where he received such shabby treatment. He has already accepted the presidency of the university established by the Cosmopolitan magazine, and he is not likely to give up this excellent position for one in which he will be under the supervision of bigots.

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The San Francisco Bulletin, from which the foregoing is taken, no doubt believes it perpetrated something "un-American," but to sensible people the paragraph will appear witty and it had taste. It would undoubtedly puzzle the Bulletin to explain why association with J. Pierpont Morgan should cause one to become an embittered, and it would fail still more dismaly in trying to point out why such a forcible wrenching of the truth should be regarded as a masterpiece of wit or humor.

Spain will send 27,000 more men to Cuba. At this rate there will soon be left in Spain only the women and the members of the government. What a glorious opportunity will then be presented to the gender sex. It would be an easy matter to overthrow the government and establish a gynocracy. If the senators were at all in doubt as to how to conduct a concern with such a name we might lead them Susan Anthony and a few others of the capable class with which to organize a provisional government.

A French deputy, writing to *Le Journal*, a newspaper at Paris, advocates a triple alliance, composed of France, Russia and the United States. Both France and Russia are welcome to great wads of friendship—the of the international kind, of course—from this country; but as for allying ourselves with ambitious Russia and revengeful France, excuse us. The United States must continue to paddle its own canoe for some time to come under the supervision of bigots.

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LONESOME CALAMITYITES.

The calamityites are not all dead, but those who are giving vocal evidence of existence are becoming very lame. The chorus is broken up, and the voice of the soloist sounds the sad and lonely note that tells of the broken heart and knees which unite one against the other.

In a world full of renewed hope, vigor and anticipation, they sit like ravens, croaking weakly and aimlessly and casting such shadows as they may in the surrounding brightness. The local free trade paper is one of the few surviving evidences of calamity hereabout. Nearly all the Democratic papers in California have given off their sackcloth and ashes, denouncing their business suits, and cheerfully admit that prosperity is again smiling on the land of the free, whatever the causes may be. Not so with the local paper. It refuses to accept evidence which satisfies everybody else, and insists that the mills are not opening and that wages are going down instead of up.

As the contemporary refuses to find comfort in the fact that wages in its own office have been recently doubled in some instances and that there is a growing demand for labor of all kinds in Fresno at living rates, we will endeavor to throw a ray of light across its pathway by quoting a few extracts from a page in the *Wood Record*, which deals in "Changes, Shut-downs and Reopenings" in that line of manufacturing industry. Under date of August 24th that paper records the following:

The restoration of wages previously reduced has been made at the Hartford, Conn., Woolen Company's mill.

At Chesterfield, Pa., the employees of H. G. Heitzel & Company have been told that wages will be restored to the amount paid before the reduction was made.

The Victor Knitting Company of Coopersburg, New York, has advanced salaries to meet the demands of its employees, who had a reduction of 5 to 10 percent made some months ago should be restored.

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Alfred Daggett of Visalia is in town,

THE BRIDGE IS NECESSARY.

The local agent of the Southern Pacific Company expresses the opinion in an interview that there is no necessity for a bridge over the tracks of that road in any street in this city. The agent is entitled to his opinion, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that he is somewhat biased in his conclusion by the suggestion that the corporation should pay a fair share of the cost of constructing such a bridge.

DENY MISTREATMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs of Madera Explain.

ABOUT THE EMMA DAVIS CASE
They Deny Having Kept the Girl
in a Life of Slavery on
Their Vineyard.

From Wednesday's Daily.
Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs of Madera called at this office yesterday to deny the reports that have been published recently concerning their treatment of the girl Emma Davis, whom, it was said, they had kept in life of bondage on their vineyard. Mr. Stubbs and his wife are English people. They were much wrought up over the "famous publications," and drove all the way down from Madera yesterday, upon the advice of Attorney R. L. Hargrave, to make statement to the Republican.

It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs first learned on Sunday that the papers were publishing disagreeable reports concerning them. That day the wife returned from a visit to the coast and she found a copy of Saturday morning's *Kernian* hung on the front gate. The paper contained a *Chronicle* dispatch about the case and the finding of the girl by a reporter at E. D. Merriam's place near this city, together with an interview with her. The article in question had been marked with a red ink to call attention to it. On Monday the rancher and his wife went to Madera and consulted Lawyer Hargrave, and Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs are of the opinion that a man named Giles, brother of the Madera constable, is the promulgator of the reports concerning them. What prompted him to pursue such a course they do not know, nor would not tell. When Mrs. Stubbs brought the girl to Fresno nearly three weeks ago to hire her out, Giles followed her. She stopped at the Grand Central hotel and the saw him there. At her request the clerk did not place the girl in her room or the manager ordered that her pursuer would not be able to find her.

Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs said Giles was doing all he could to make trouble for them, and that he was mainly responsible for the story of their cruelty to the child. They denied positively that they had compelled the girl to live a life of servitude. The statement ought to be reversed, they explained, for they had rescued her from an unhappy home in England. Her stepfather drank heavily and beat the girl terribly, so much so that her mind was affected thereby. The understanding with the girl's mother was that the mother should accompany her to California and have full control. Emma was to act as a nurse for the baby, and afterwards was to make herself useful for her keeping.

"She was in our control and was to work for us, and we did not think it required that we should send the girl to school," Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs explained. They stated that she was "dull," as a result of her father's beating, and that it would avail nothing to send her to school for she could not learn. They admitted, however, that they had not sent her at all given her to the manager. Their own two boys have been attending the district school near Madera, however.

The husband and wife denied that they had compelled the girl to do hard work in the field. In fact, they said, she was not required to do much work at all.

Mrs. Stubbs asserted that the girl was 17 years of age. "I took her when she was 12, and I've had her five years," the lady said. "She is becoming a young lady now and I thought it was time for her to go out and learn something for herself, besides doing something for herself."

Here Mrs. Stubbs contradicted the statement made to the *Republican* reporter by Mr. and Mrs. Merriam to the effect that the mother by adoption had said that the \$10 a month the girl was to receive should be paid to her (Mrs. Stubbs). The lady stated yesterday that she had said the money was to be placed in the bank to Emma's credit.

When asked concerning the amount of wages apparel she had sent the girl out to strangers with, Mrs. Stubbs stated that she had not at home. The child's desire to go to her own parents and the time the clock was explained by the defendant that she was "dull" and could not learn.

"The attempt to get the girl back to England," declared Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs, "is to have her earn money for her parents, now that she has grown up."

While they had her on the Madera vineyard, they regarded her as their servant. She had been sent to school till she was 12 years of age in England, and in that country is in demand sufficient, according to the Stubbses.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

The Discomforts of Life at Skagway, Alaska.

J. W. Reese, miner, vineyardist and land broker, who recently left for the Klondike, has been heard from. He writes from Skagway:

"There is plenty of work here, but it requires a stout and able-bodied man to fill the bill. Packers and loggers and longshoremen get \$5 a day and board, and the three or four two-horse teams that are here get \$10 a ton for hauling four miles over a very fair road,

"Don't advise any slender, watery-jointed young men to come here, for, although wages are high, it takes a man of muscle to do the work. But, if you're a big, muscular fellow who is not afraid of work, ask your advice, tell him 'Yes; that is the plan for you; but for heaven's sake don't send any weak-kneed, wily, pale, emaciated, soft-handed, effeminate kids.'

"I left Bent and son, Fred Cowan of Seattle, and they have not yet shown up. Bud Hall, a former Alaska mining partner, and I will make a trip across the summit and to the lake as soon as freight and stock are all delivered.

"My sides are sore from sleeping on the hard ground, but I will soon be used to that. I miss the good home cooking. We have coffee, bread and bologna sausages three times a day."

Appeal to the Supreme Court.

The defendants in the suit of the Lower Kings River Reclamation district against C. J. McCullab, P. C. Phillips, T. J. Hayes, E. C. Burroll, Leslie C. S. Warren and George Wood yesterday filed a notice that they would appeal to the supreme court from the decision of Judge Webb, who awarded judgment to the plaintiffs. The suit is to collect assessments levied by the directors upon the defendants, who are property owners in the reclamation district. Garrett & Adams of Visalia are the attorneys for the appellants.

Insane On Religion.

Thomas Gondland, laborer, was brought up from Fowler by Supervisor Rose and E. F. Pratt yesterday and lodged in the insane ward. His mania is religion. He prays incessantly, night and day, and cannot sleep. He will eat but very little, and says that thereby he must prove his faith in the Lord.

Joe Downey was down from Gold yesterday.

THE DRIED FRUIT MARKET.

Excellent Prospects for California Growers This Season.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Speaking of the advance in prices of fruit products and the prospects of the California growers this season, yesterday's *Calif.* had the following:

The immense shortage of the apple crop in the East is particularly the cause of their good fortune, as the volume of the apple crop rules the whole dried fruit crop of the United States. If the eastern apple crop is short, the western apple crop will be large, as tends to produce high prices for the California dried fruit. This year the eastern people were able to realize but half a crop.

Another factor that tends to give the grower a fine dried fruit market this year is the constant demand in Europe for California dried fruits. A large amount of prunes have been exported to Europe this year, and there is now a constant call for more. A still stronger reason for the present state of the market is the better times throughout the United States due to the new tariff, which increases the consumptive power of the masses.

Taken as a whole the prospects of the fruit and nut growers of California is brighter than for several years past, as with short crops East there will be no trouble in placing the state's entire output at remunerative prices to the grower.

A PACKERS' VIEW.

THINKS IT UNSAFE TO HOLD FOR HIGHER PRICES.

Pointers for Growers Regarding the Arguments Used by Packers.

W. M. Griffin, of the firm of Griffin, Shelly & Co., was a passenger to the bay city on the train leaving at 11:40 p. m. last night.

Before leaving he said to REPUBLICAN reporter: "I want to see the grower get good prices. If we packers can get a good market in the East we are quite willing to see the grower get as high a price as possible for his raisins. The grower and the packer are not so far apart in this country as to favor the importation of foreign raisins."

"I have only recently returned from Spain. Denia is the port from which Valencia raisins are shipped. There are two steamers now on the way from Denia with raisins at 9½ and 5½ cents respectively. The former is almost due here. As the eastern market shows due the price demanded by grower here do not justify us in buying here for packing purposes. We shall have to wait till the eastern market improves."

"We have made a number of offers to Eastern buyers on a calculation of 3½ cents a pound in the sweat box, but the Eastern buyers are silent. Putting this way you will see that it cannot be done. Raisins cost us 3½ cents, packing 40 cents, commission 20 cents, loss in steaming 18 cents; total, \$1.28. We would be glad to sell at \$1.43 for a start, but offers are declined even that."

"Growers who held out last year for 4 cents a pound had finally to sell at 2 cents. The unsold raisins last year have been shipped off to certain eastern packing houses, but they have not been accounted for. Growers who hold their raisins this year for speculative prices are taking a heavy risk."

CORSET STOPS A BULLET.

MRS. SIMAIKEN UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

While Under the Influence of Liquor She Shoots at Herself Twice.

W. O. WOLF CONVICTED

THE COLLECTOR FOUND GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

It Took the Jury a Very Short Time to Arrive at a Verdict.

It took a jury about three minutes to find William O. Wolf guilty of embezzlement in Judge Webb's court yesterday afternoon. The trial was commenced at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and it was finished shortly after 4 o'clock. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Snow and F. E. Cook, defended.

The first difficulty encountered in the trial was the fact that the defendant had no attorney. Shortly after his arrest Wolf made arrangements with Louis H. Smith to defend him, but after investigating the case the attorney advised him to plead guilty. The prisoner would not have the lawyer defend him under these circumstances and then Judge Webb appointed Frank Kukacka and S. L. Strother. These attorneys also advised Wolf to plead guilty after looking into the case, and then insisted that they be retained.

Mrs. Aiken had no explanation to offer the prosecutor, and he left her after taking the pistol from her.

Mrs. Schrader, who keeps the lodging house, objected to having the woman as a roomer, and last evening Mrs. Aiken packed up her things and left.

MR. GLAS HEARD FROM.

Denies the Statements of the Stubbses About Him.

Editor KERNIAN.—In an article which appeared in the columns of the *Fresno Republican* this morning, explaining the relations of the girl Emma Davis with Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs of Madera, I am represented as having been a kind of henchman and self-appointed messenger of Mrs. Stubbs. It is stated that in my opinion of the Stubbses I am the promulgator of the reports concerning them."

I desire, through the medium of your paper, to deny this report. I am responsible for the unpleasant rumors now in circulation about Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs. As to the statement made by Mrs. Stubbs that I followed Mrs. Stubbs to Fresno, it is a gross misrepresentation and a pure fabrication on the part of those who claim to know a thing. I am at loss to account for such a statement having been made about me, and trust that that I shall not have to undergo the stigma of such an unjust accusation, you will give room in your columns for this denial on my behalf. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. GLAS.

Madera, September 1, 1897.

Letter From Frank Warneckos.

A. U. Warneckos has received a letter from his son Frank, who is on his way to Klondyke. The message was dated August 19th at Juniper. The young man says he had an excellent trip to that place, having eaten meals regularly three times a day. He states that there is great ground trying to get over the pass, and that none of them will succeed this winter. Warneckos who conducts a hotel, entrusted a bill to him, and that was the last of it. Wolf keeping the snow he collected. District Attorney Snow has had many similar complaints made to him.

Pure Food.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

IS A "HEART BREAKER."

C. L. WALTER WRITES ABOUT CHILCOOT PASS.

Thousands on the Way, But Few Will Reach Dawson This Winter.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The following brief letter from C. L. Walter, who is on his way to Dawson City, was received yesterday by E. W. Decker, his brother-in-law. It is dated from Sheep Camp, which is just on the other side of Chilcot pass, and ought to cool the ardor of others who contemplate going to Alaska to make their fortunes:

"August 12.—We are trying to explain the state of affairs here. I am sure I could not explain it. It really is. From Dyea to the lakes, some twenty-eight miles, there is an army of men, Indian and pack animals, struggling to reach the lakes first with their supplies. So eager are some to get down the river that they have advanced the price of packing from 10 to 25 cents per pound. All our supplies have been submitted to the same tax, and pack animals, and the will be taken out tomorrow.

"In two or three days the price of packing will advance 2 or 3 cents, and before winter sets in it may reach 40 or 50 cents. There are thousands on the trail and not one in ten will reach Dawson this fall.

"We are getting along far better than most of those who came on the same ship with us. We have tons of provisions, and you can rest assured we shall not starve this winter."

Early last month Tom wrote a number of burning hot letters, including a proposal of marriage, to a girl in Vevay, Indiana, whose name occurred in the *Vevay Times* received by him.

"Tom only got the girl to write to him, and the girl's parents will be on the trail in a mountain tonight. We are all O. K. now, as we are ahead of the rush and will make it down the river sure."

"Tomorrow Smith and I will go to Lake Linderman and contract for boats, and will be ready to start for Dawson before September 1st. I hear today that thousands are on the way to Dyea. The only way they can get to the lakes will be by paying the trail with gold. The Chilcot pass is a 'heart-breaker,' and will all afford no relief to the trip with less than \$1000. The trip by way of Skagway is really the only proper route to attempt."

"It is now after 8, and I am writing without a light. The boys are all in bed, so will follow their example. Will write again the last thing before leaving the lake."

C. L. WALTER.

LACKED INVENTION.

Leonard Sends the Same Love Letter to Different Girls.

Tom Leonard, the tall cyclist and phonograph man, who rides the biggest wheel in town, is getting more free admiration than he wants.

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C. L. WALTER.

THE BUYERS DECEIVED.

BY FALSE REPORTS SPREAD BY PACKERS.

SHE WASN'T OF AGE.

Perjury Committed in Obtaining a Marriage License.

The Hanford Sentinel contains the following:

"Carlos M. Furtado on Saturday obtained a license from the county clerk of Fresno to wed Teresa de Gollis Jesus. These are the parties who applied to Deputy Clerk Goodrich of the county recorder, and the marriage was performed at the church of the Immaculate Conception of Santa Barbara. The couple will likely be looked into. Somebody has undoubtedly put their foot in it in this matter. The girl named is the one on whom M. Gularia is charged with having committed the crime of rape, and for which he is now after 8, and I am writing without a light. The boys are all in bed, so will follow their example. Will write again the last thing before leaving the lake."

"It was Deputy Clerk E. T. Wolcott who issued the license to the couple, but as far as he is concerned he has not put his foot in it." Furtado and the girl appeared at the clerk's office Saturday, accompanied by a license for a license to be issued to another thing that Miss Jesus was 18 years of age. He was sworn by Wolcott, and the girl was present and coincided in the statement that she was of age.

"So if anyone is likely to get into trouble it is Furtado, for committing perjury."

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Mrs. Schrader, who keeps the lodging house, objected to having the woman as a roomer, and last evening Mrs. Aiken packed up her things and left.

MR. GLAS HEARD FROM.

Denies the Statements of the Stubbses About Him.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

A Little Moralizing for the Wicked to Skip.

WORD FOR THE HONEST FARMER

Another Member for the Class—The Fires and What They Sign—The End.

Fires, Sunday's Daily.

B. B. Nichols has constructed a couple wagons to travel about in spreading such manner of gospel as he knows, for he says that the Lord has called him and that He will go wherever He directs.

Now when I read of this fact I said to myself, "I will good-naturedly ridicule Mr. Nichols a little; and I will ask him how he knows it was a call; and I will ask him just how he is to receive his route directions, whether he has established telephone connections with his Guide; and I will visibly wonder why it is that the Lord so often calls men of small brain capacity on such junketing trips as this." And while I thought of what I could write I fell asleep, for I was very weary, and I dreamt.

And in my dream one clad in white came to me, and he said:

"Why do you rest? Have you no work to do?"

And I said, "I have work to do, but I am weary."

And he said, "What do you do?"

"I write."

"What do you write?"

"Oh, stories to interest or amuse or purify the people."

"What you about to write when you get started?"

"I was going to ridicule Brother Nichols and his gospel-wagon enterprise."

"Why?"

"Because it is absurd to go junketing about the country to save souls when those who need physical, mental and spiritual salvation are about us everywhere; when those who sin and sorrow are at our very doors; when the cry of those who wander beats through the opened windows of our homes at any night. Because he is not competent to present any message of salvation."

"What is your idea of a message of salvation?"

"Its highest expression, I think, is found in the words of the Man of Nazareth, 'Love one another.'

"And do you think it requires great brain power to deliver that message?"

"Well — no — but — well, he is not wise."

"Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings He hath perfected praise."

"But isn't it folly to hunt for souls when they are at your doors?"

"Yes, but he is trying to do good as he sees it, is he not? Perhaps his sight is not of the clearest nor his judgment of the best, but he is trying in wise or foolish way to make the world better, is he not?"

"I suppose so, but—"

"By the way," said the one in white, "what are you doing to make the world better? Whately or unwisely, what are you doing?"

I was silent. I would have given \$5, right then and there, to have been at a ward cause or almost anywhere except that.

"I suppose so, but—"

"Emma Davis' CASE.

SHERIFF WESTFALL COMES DOWN FROM MADERA.

He Will Take Her to San Francisco to Be Sent to Her Home in England.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

Sheriff Sam Westfall comes down from Madera yesterday morning when he saw in the Rascunax that one of its reporters had located the girl, Emma Davis, who had been subjected to a life of slavery on a vineyard in that county and who had been spirited away to Madera when she adopted another, Mrs. Stubbs, learned that the authorities were investigating the case. The sheriff proceeded at once to the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Merriman, where the child had been hired out by Mrs. Stubbs, and saw the girl for whom he had been looking for several days. Today he will take her to his home at Madera, and in a few days will turn her over to the English at San Francisco, in that city who are interesting themselves in her case. These people will send the girl back to her parents in England.

When Mr. Westfall saw her yesterday she expressed the desire to go to her mother, although she stated that she was very well satisfied in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Merriman. But as the girl prefers to return to England and her parents want her to come, the sheriff decided to take her to San Francisco and place her in charge of the British authorities in that city.

"I couldn't take the girl today," said Sheriff Westfall yesterday when seen by a Rascunax reporter. "She hasn't decent clothes to wear, and I don't propose to take her to San Francisco and let her go there naked. I feel less than I did, but you who are making the world better for your living should speak right up."

It is Sunday, and I do trust that this little sermon will not interfere with the ball game. I judge that it will not, but perhaps some of the persons kindly will inform me whether sermons seem to affect the ball program very much. And even if it should interfere—well, I claim the privilege of occasionally writing for the people who sometimes look for the deeper meaning of life.

* * *

"Veterinary Surgeon J. R. Graham, the county inspector, says that diseased chickens are being sold in the market in this city. The farmers sell them as soon as they show signs of sickness."

As announced.

I'm trying to believe it; I never will con-

cede that the honest, honest granger will commit

such a dastardly act.

For the farming men are surely sym-

pathetic to me.

And I would make admission that they an-

tonys may be.

I have many about the farmer, and his house,

I have bought a box of strings for his pro-

bility to prize,

And now the east chickens that are spiced

I'll have put my lyre away and have my fe-

ganese weaned.

When the honest farmer sells me wood and

gives to my wife word.

That there shall a card of it, when there is

no do then revile that man and speak in ter-

ror of me.

I would say, he thus mistook" are all the

worlds say.

And when he sells me practices, when he does I

not stop.

With the cards on the bottom and the large ones on the top.

I do nothing but bitter words, although my

I merely say, "He's honest, but he's lightning on mistakes."

I do not how eat chickens, for I am of curious taste.

And a foul bird of smallpox in my larder.

But no let's try a ditty to the honest farmer man.

Who has no room to error, but is built on honest man.

I measure first my pile of wood, and then I

do not cut it.

And with the plow the plow the plow I seize my lyre.

For that grangers are not honest I will never

think they sometimes fall in error, are they then dishonest?" Nit.

The above card from Captain Anderson of the Volunteers that there was more of it) was published in the Rascunax of recent date. It reflected it merely with the names of suggested that there is a golden opportunity for Trustees Skinner to add a pupil to his class in English literature. Although the captain of Volunteers has left for Stockton, it is very probable that he might be drafted back by Trustee Skinner, as that statesman is making a speech of lateness nowadays. If my husband my husband will be crowned with success

in securing a large class for the Fifth Ward literature.

An academy building, a residence, four barns, a shed and various personal property have been put in Fresno within the last three or four days, and is incendiary, every one of the fires with every fall in the season of the riffraff that accompanied the grape-pickers, Fresno has learned to expect these fires, and they usually cost her thousands of dollars. Would it not be well to organize a patrol and see if an example or two cannot be made? Would that not be the cheapest way out of the dilemma?

And by the way, would that not be elegant times to do about and disrupt the fire department? Would it not be a chance to have new and untried men to handle the fires of almost nightly occurrence? Would it not be a very Joe Spinney of a time to rid ourselves of one of the best departments in the state and secure what is in its place? Against the consummation of such a disaster every citizen of Fresno, regardless of party, ought to protest, and I believe they would do so were they given the opportunity. It is no time for two men and Joe Spinney to disrupt the department. Property is at stake.

* * *

Who does not hope the rumor that Fresno is to have an ice factory and cheaper rates is well founded? It is neither just nor right that the citizens of such towns as Visalia and Hanford should be able to buy ice in any quantity for a half-cent a pound while the people of Fresno must pay a cent a pound, and then cannot purchase less than ten pounds at a time. I have nothing against the ice companies, but if they cannot "live and let live," they should be taught to do so. In a country where ice is almost a necessity of the situation, it should be cheap.

I congratulate Will Badger and Dave Cosgrave on their accession to the brotherhood of the law. They could not have entered a profession where there is better chance to be honorable, nor more opportunities to be something else. Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer, and so is—well, let the other fellow be nameless, but the guy is a wise one. I wish both Badger and Cosgrave the best kind of success in their chosen profession, and I suppose they would want none other.

The leopard cannot change its spots. A fly can, but it won't. —Is the reporter right?

My mother drives a quiet, but I, but I am, and always will.

You still philosophize too fly.

The day you leave, you intend to hurt,

And stretch the little ones did hit.

After the spot, you did hit the spot.

Now tell me, brother, old it out?

* * *

"What has become of our horse?"—Aurora Hunter correspondent.

Of course it is mighty hard, from this distance, to say, but it would do harm for you to step down to a corner grocery store and see if they are not sitting in front of it and expectorating tobacco juice on the sidewalk. They are apt to congregate in such a place as any of which I know.

It is the story of Emma Davis' slavery

is true, the case should not be dropped with the finding of the girl. The people who are guilty of the outrage should be punished.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

EMMA DAVIS' CASE.

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THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.</

A DISMAL PROSPECT

The Situation at Skagway Described.

HUNDREDS OF HOPELESS MEN

Late Arrival Will Find Starvation and Ruin Staring Them in the Face.

Poet TOWNSEND, August 27.—Andrew Watson, banker and ex-collector of castors who left with a party of seven for the Klondyke, has written to his wife from Skagway as follows:

"There are about 300 men and 1500 horses here, making up the most forlorn lot that you ever saw. About half of them have given up and the other half either curse or cry. Taking it all together, I never saw such a condition of affairs. At Dyea there are nearly as many as here, and I am told they are in the same condition. God only knows what will become of those headed this way for none but those with horses will get through."

"I do not believe that one in a hundred will get through. Many have started out but just as many have turned footloose and disheartened. Outfit has been bought for a song."

"The authorities should stop the tide of immigration that is coming this way. It is a pity for the Indians to come at this time for the blizzards here will be followed by one on the trail. I am firmly convinced that even after the trail is opened to traffic, that the crush of horses will be so great on the mountains than the crush of men here. It is discouraging to see the pitiful condition of thousands here. One horse without horses is no helpless as a child. I never saw so many men weaken."

"I think it safe to say that only 5 per cent has been successful. It would be a physical impossibility to do much on the part before winter. They will have to come in the pass to order to find a failed. On the Chilkoot trail, I believe that those who go to Dyea at once will get over before winter sets in. Indians have used this pass for a hundred years."

"A shanty to obviate the necessity of landing goods on the tide flats and putting horses overboard to swim ashore is to be built at Skagway by a Juneau company. The wharf will be over 1000 feet long and is to be rushed to completion at once."

THE ENCAMPMENT ENDS.

Grand Army Veterans Elect Officers and Adjourn.

BUFFALO, August 27.—The Grand Army has adjourned its officers for the ensuing year and the encampment of 1897 has adjourned to meet at Cincinnati next year.

TODAY'S session lasted from 9.15 o'clock this morning until 3.15 this afternoon without intermission. Opening under the order of new officers, the adjournment to meet at the election of senior vice commander-in-chief, Comrade Alfred Lytle of Hinsdale, Illinois, of this city was placed in nomination and was elected unanimously, there being no other name.

The election of a junior vice commander-in-chief was not accomplished until this afternoon, there being four candidates and several interruptions to the proceedings of the encampment by speeches and the admission of a committee from the Woman's Relief Corp.

On the first ballot F. B. Allen of Connecticut, the candidate of the naval veterans, and he was elected on the second ballot.

David Maukay of Dallas, Texas, was elected surgeon general unani-

mously and Rev. Frank C. Bruner of the First Methodist church of Chicago was in like manner elected chaplain in chief.

Among the reports receiving favorable consideration from the executive session of the encampment was that of the pension committee. It recommended a readjustment of widow pensions and presented a form of proclam and application in pension claims.

The report also recommended that congress pass a general pension law to apply to all veterans who have reached the age of 62 years.

The report of the committee having in charge the memorializing of congress to purchase several of the most important battle fields about Fredericksburg, Va., and connect them by government roads was adopted.

Spain's Troubles Multiplying.

MADRID, August 27.—Sousa Segura, the Liberal leader, has made a fresh declaration on the political situation. He says it is daily growing worse in Cuba and more serious in the Philippines islands. Senor Segura has called on the government to apply autonomy to Cuba and express the belief that the islands will assume power over themselves.

Segura asserts that the Carlists are already preparing for a rising, and unless waiting a decision on the part of the government or a favorable opportunity to take up arms.

Like Father, Like Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—James F. Rogers, the prime mover in the Stark-Rogers gang of counterfeitors, was sentenced today by United States Circuit Judge Morrow to four years at hard labor in San Quentin. The sentence was the maximum, though light because of Rogers' youth and of the fact that he had pleaded guilty to every charge against him. He will be taken to San Quentin at once, where his father, William Rogers, is serving a two years' term for a similar offense of which he was convicted some weeks ago.

Between Wind and Water.

STOCKTON, August 27.—James Gillis, president of the Union Transportation Company, this afternoon filed in the county clerk's office an affidavit which is the result of Attorney Campbell's suit in court the other day to "serve" Judge Jones off the bench." The affidavit states that during Mr. Campbell's argument the court characterized the bench as "wind and a stormy speech." A change of venue is therefore demanded. The suit is one brought by the California Navigation Company to restrain the Union Company's boats from landing at Wakefield.

Sailor Boys on a Cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The training vessel Adams left today for a six months' cruise in southern waters. She had on board eighty boys and a few regular sailors of the navy. She will proceed to San Diego, arriving there on September 23d. She will touch at Magdalene bay, Mazatlan, Honolulu, Hilo and other points, and is expected to reach San Francisco the end of January, 1898.

An Escaping Lunatic Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—L. P. Orr, an inmate of the Stockton insane asylum, who escaped from that institution, was captured on the water front by Officer Orr, who came down from Stockton on the steamer, and a peculiar action attracted the attention of the officer. Orr was taken to the city prison to await the arrival of the attendants from the asylum.

TALLANT'S REASON RETURNS.

The Banker's Mind is Now as Clear as Ever.

CHESTER, August 27.—John D. Tallant, the San Francisco banker who became violently insane on the overland train Tuesday and was removed to a sanitarium at Lake Geneva, recovered his reason Thursday. His mind is now as clear as ever. His revival was instantaneous. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he seemed to have started from the mental stupor. He had no recollection of what had happened from the moment of his mental collapse. It was gradually explained to him. He said that he was in the best of health and had a smile from his friends.

Mr. Tallant will remain at Lake Geneva for a week to rest and will then probably continue his journey to join his family at Dresden, Germany. His brother-in-law will travel to Lake Geneva from San Francisco tomorrow. As soon as the patient was out of the excitement of the city he became quiet and steadily improved. The attack is supposed to have been brought on by nervous prostration.

HIS DUTY WELL DONE.

A Venerable Emancipationist Goes to His Rest.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—William Cratty, who before the civil war, was one of the most notable conductors of the "underground railroad" for the assistance of runaway slaves, died near Marysville, Ohio, last night of old age. Mr. Cratty, it is said, helped over 3000 slaves to escape to Canada, and at one time a reward of \$3000 was offered to any one who would deliver him dead or alive south of Mason and Dixon line. He was 92 years of age.

Miners Not in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27.—The Anchor Point gold mine at Cook's Inlet, Alaska, was the scene of a miners' riot in July, according to news which has just been received in this city. About fifty men are at work there, employed by a Boston corporation, which owns the mine, and in July the funds for the payment of the men ran short. The men quit work and the company withheld their food and supplies to force them into submission. On the third day of this treatment the men demanded a wage of \$3000 a month, which the company had expected the miners to give up.

"I think it safe to say that only 5 per cent has been successful. It would be a physical impossibility to do much on the part before winter. They will have to come in the pass to order to find a failed.

On the Chilkoot trail, I believe that those who go to Dyea at once will get over before winter sets in. Indians have used this pass for a hundred years."

A shanty to obviate the necessity of landing goods on the tide flats and putting horses overboard to swim ashore is to be built at Skagway by a Juneau company. The wharf will be over 1000 feet long and is to be rushed to completion at once."

TIT FOR TAT.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION ABOUT KLONDYKE DUTIES.

Proposals Made for an American Railroad to the Yukon Gold Fields.

SEATTLE, August 27.—E. F. Cassel, president of the Juneau Chamber of Commerce, is in this city. He says that the Canadian government has agreed over Uncle Sam by the establishment of a sub-port at Dyea. "The order making Dyea a sub-port," said Mr. Cassel, "means a loss to American merchants already of half a million dollars and before the summer's rush to Alaska is over the losses will foot up to fully a million."

"The American prospectors discovered the gold and the great finds were had revolutionized by the Canadians, yet they here put a vicious tax on the miners and our government established a sub-port of duty to favor their merchants and miners. Thousands of Canadians today land at Dyea and with their provisions and outfit which comes from a foreign country go through the United States without one word of interference from Americans."

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THE PORTLAND ARRIVES

Only a Small Consignment of Gold.

MISSED THE YUKON STEAMER

The Treasure to Be Brought Down Next Trip—Latest From the Klondyke.

PORT ANGELS, Wash., August 27.—Captain Kidston, in command of the Portland, reported a pleasant voyage and explained the delay of three days in reaching Port Angeles by stating that a very serious storm at St. Michaels delayed the discharge of his cargo. It is thought when told of the reports that the Portland was carrying over \$2,000,000 in gold. As a matter of fact, he said there was only about \$25,000 in gold dust and nuggets on board his vessel. Up to the time he left St. Michaels he had heard of no new gold fields.

Arriving the Portland's passengers from St. Michaels is Timothy Bell, who has with him \$10,000 in gold which he dug from a claim that cost \$125.

William Ogle, Donion survivor, says the six hundred claims now staked out will yield \$100,000. From a member of the Portland's crew it was learned that Captain Kidston had expected the Weare, one of the company's boats, to come down the Yukon with about a million dollars' worth of nuggets and gold dust, but as she did not arrive in time, he decided to bring down the treasure the next trip. The United States cutter Bear, it is said, will head the Portland on her next trip from St. Michaels to Seattle. As most miners will make their cleanup by that time it is expected that the Portland's cargo will be a very valuable one.

One returning miner says it is impossible to make anything like an accurate estimate of the probable yield of the mines. The ground is not at all even in richness and the worth of past streaks varies greatly.

The Schoolfield Tragedy.

SAN JOSÉ, August 27.—Mrs. Sarah Schotfeld and Daniel Dutcher were in court today and made their plea to the charge of murdering George W. Salomon. Each entered a plea of not guilty and the case went over until Monday when the court announced the date of the trial would be fixed. Dutcher was resolved to banish the reporters from the camp.

He and his party left Skagway on August 10th with nine horses and during the four and one-half days consumed in making the trip of forty miles to Lake Bennett, took innumerable adventures. Twenty-five times some of their pack animals were bogged up, necessitating not only the unpacking of each load but also the lifting of the animals bodily from the mire, as the bear refused to make any attempt to extricate themselves when their small hoofs stuck fast in the marshy ground.

Another tragedy occurred when the trail was the narrowest of the path to the mine, and the pack animals were bogged up, necessitating the unpacking of each load but also the lifting of the animals bodily from the mire, as the bear refused to make any attempt to extricate themselves when their small hoofs stuck fast in the marshy ground.

On the Chilkoot trail, the bear refused to move when the trail was the narrowest of the path to the mine, and the pack animals were bogged up, necessitating the unpacking of each load but also the lifting of the animals bodily from the mire, as the bear refused to make any attempt to extricate themselves when their small hoofs stuck fast in the marshy ground.

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WALTER JONES' TRIAL

Charged With the Crime of
Arson.

HE MADE SEVERAL CONFESSIONS
Some Well Known People Involved
in a Very Disagreeable
Case.

From Thurday's Dept.
The trial of Walter Jones, who with Lew Spivey is charged with arson, was begun in Judge Webb's court yesterday. It was intended to try the two defendants at one time, but yesterday morning, on motion of the defense, it was decided to hold the trial of each separately, and that of Jones first.

There was quite a number of spectators in attendance during the day, for some interesting developments involving well known people were expected. The prosecution was conducted by Deputy District Attorney Jones, and his defense was represented by two ex-superior court judges, Stanton L. Carter and Mr. C. H. Tracy.

The following were selected as a jury: F. Bushnell, T. J. Duncan, J. D. Culver, Charles Clark, A. Heunissen, W. H. Payne, J. H. Harding, C. O. Love, F. E. Brown, A. J. Colow, W. A. Walker and John Barry.

In his opening address to the jury Mr. Jones stated in substance that the prosecution expected to show that the defendant participated in the burning of four buildings—a dwelling, barn, granary and chicken coop—in the 100 block of West 1st street. It would be proven that the defendant and Lew Spivey drove from this city to the ranch, and that they set the fires.

The first witness was Deputy Constable S. S. Crutcher, who worked up the case against the defendant and Spivey and arrested them. He testified that he had known both James and Spivey about three years. The place where the buildings were burned is about nine miles northeast of Fresno.

Mr. Orndorff made an examination of the premises in May when he first took up the investigation of the case. After he had taken Jones the witness had a conversation with the defendant in the jail, in which the prisoner made a confession. Crutcher had offered no inducement to him to confess, the statement being made voluntarily.

The witness went to the jail on June 30 and had the talk with the prisoner. Crutcher told him not to make a confession unless he himself chose to do so. Then Jones asked the deputy constable to advise him what was to be done. Crutcher told him he was an officer and could not advise. The defendant then proceeded to state his statement. He said that he and Spivey started from this city about 9 o'clock in the evening, Spivey inviting him to take a ride. After they had driven out a distance in the country Spivey told him he was going to the Cooley place to burn the buildings there.

Jones stated that Spivey had said that Owen Holmes had sent him out to destroy the buildings, and that Holmes would keep them out of trouble, Spivey first got out of the buggy and began starting fires in the various structures, and then the defendant alighted and went where Spivey was.

When Crutcher took Jones down to Justice St. John's court to be arraigned the prisoner again made a confession to the witness.

While on a visit to the ranch premises Mr. Crutcher made an examination and found some tracks, which of course were very indistinct, and no evidence could be gathered from them.

Judge Harris began a spirited cross-examination of Crutcher, and they first disagreed because the attorney wanted to call the witness a detective, and Crutcher insisted that he was only performing his duties as an officer when he worked up the case against the defendant. Judge Harris insisted on saying the "police" business was that of a detective, but Crutcher, after being disputed, said that they wouldn't have a row on this point.

When Judge Harris asked the deputy constable how much reward he was to receive in the event of a conviction of Jones and Spivey, Crutcher replied that there was a standing reward of \$300 in all such cases. If they were not found guilty the witness said he would not receive a cent.

Crutcher testified that Jones had stated to him that Spivey took a batch of oil along with him in the fire. At the preliminary examination the witness stated that Jones had told him that they did not take any materials along with which to start the fire. This was shown by the transcript, but Crutcher explained that the fact had escaped his memory.

The witness admitted that he had a man named Schier to assist him in gathering evidence. On one occasion Crutcher laid under bed and overheard an incriminating conversation between Schier and Lew Spivey. At that time Spivey stated that he had burned the buildings. He said that Owen Holmes was to get him \$100 for the job, and that Holmes was to get the money from W. A. Cooley, who owned the buildings and held the insurance policy of \$300.

Judge Harris tried hard to shake the testimony of the prosecuting witness, but did not succeed very well.

The second witness was S. C. St. John, the justice of the peace who committed the defendant. He testified as to the preliminary proceedings in the case. When Jones was arraigned he told the court he did not wish to take up any time unnecessarily and called for a guilty plea. The Justice informed him that he could not do so, and the prosecutor, Justice St. John stated that the defendant had a conversation in the court room after the arraignment.

W. A. Cooley, who is unpleasantly connected with the case, was then called to the stand. He said that he had been a mail carrier in Fresno for the past nine years. He owns the forty-acre tract west of town, on which the buildings were burned. The dwelling house was a frame structure of five rooms. The witness had rented the place to Lew Spivey, and the tenant was supposed to be occupying the premises at the time. The structures were all completely burned down.

On cross-examination Judge Carter for the defendant, asked of Cooley: "Did you employ Spivey to burn those buildings?"

"I did not," was the reply.

"Did you employ Owen Holmes to do so?"

"No, sir."

"Did you employ any one to set fire to the buildings?"

"No, sir."

"Did you suggest to any one to burn the buildings?"

"I did not."

"Did you know they were to be burned?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Cooley stated that he had never agreed to give Owen Holmes or anybody else the sum of \$100 to destroy the ranch buildings.

Deputy Sheriff L. P. Timmins said that the defendant had also made a

BEE KEEPERS' MEETING

Interesting Session Held at
Traver.

FOUL BROOD IN FRESNO COUNTY
Resolution Asking That Bee Inspector Roberts Be Retained.
King's Output.

The Central California Bee Keepers' Association held its regular quarterly meeting at Traver on Wednesday, September 1st, President Joseph Flory being in the chair.

An informal talk about the honey product, and prospects for the season showed the yield to be no more than average, but the yield is now on the increase.

In the afternoon the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, W. A. H. Gilstrap, and adopted. O. L. Abbott was elected to membership. He requested all bee keepers to join the association, considering a large membership more powerful. R. L. Epperson spoke of the influence of the association in procuring an inspector of an inspector for Fresno county.

The secretary spoke at some length of the unsatisfactory manner in which honey was packed and marketed when the association came into existence. All is now changed. We put our honey in a standard package that will go to Germany in good condition, and we save many dollars in time alone over foreign methods.

T. M. Shelton said his information gained at one of the association meetings on caring for wax alone had made membership profitable to him.

As Inspector Roberts finds over three times the foul brood in Fresno county that was supposed to be there it is feared the contagion has reached Tulare county, and the Tulare county association was requested to try to stop the spread of this disease.

It was voted to nominate co-operate with the Fresno county movement now being successfully made to suppress it.

"Yes, I am," the witness replied. "What was it?" the attorney inquired with an air of satisfaction.

"I was promised," answered Schier, "if I didn't look out I would be hurt." Judge Harris asked nothing further about this case?

"Honorable, I now," the witness replied.

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